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Author of the Sacred Mirror, Universal Atlas, Wonders of Nature and Art, &c. &c.

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AND
HARRIS, CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD

1806.

ELEMENTS

OF

GEOGRAPHY.

He travels, and expatiates, as the bee,
From flow'r to flow'r—so he from land to land.
COWPER.

By the Rev. THOMAS SMITH;

AUTHOR OF THE SACRED MIRROR, UNIVERSAL ATLAS,
WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART, &c. &c.

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1806.

EXPLANATION

OF

THE FRONTISPIECE.

GEOGRAPHY.

A TUTOR explaining to his infant-pupil the importance of Geographical knowledge, and the propriety of beginning with the knowledge of his own country. He shews him also the valuable productions of distant lands, which the extensive commerce of Britain brings home daily for our use and enjoyment.

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ELEMENTS

OF

GEOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

Of the nature of Geography, Definitions of Geographical Terms, &c.

GEOGRAPHY teaches the natural and artificial divisions of our globe, or the known habitable world; together with the relative situations of places, the boundaries, productions, and curiosities of different countries, and the manners, customs, and form of government of their inhabitants.—The subject is admirably adapted to instruct and gratify the mind of youth, and its study is indispensable in a course of polite literature. We shall, therefore, endeavour in the course of the subsequent sheets to render this important and pleasing branch of science as familiar as possible.

The *most obvious* divisions of the earth

peninsulas, isthmusses, and capes or
tories.—Water is generally divi
oceans, seas, straits, gulfs, bays, lak
coves, and creeks.

A continent is a large tract of la
prehending several regions or l
which are not separated by the se
continents of Europe, Asia, Africa,
rica.

An island is a tract of land surr
water, as Great Britain, Ireland, Ja

A peninsula is a tract of land al
rounded with water, and joined to
land by an isthmus, as the Morea i
diterranean Sea, the peninsula b

Verde in Africa, and Cape Florida in America.

An ocean is a vast collection of water not separated by land, but bounded in certain directions by some of the principal divisions of the globe. There are three oceans, or bodies of water of this description, viz. the Atlantic, the Indian, and the Pacific; the latter of which is again divided into the northern and southern Pacific Oceans.

A sea is a smaller collection of water, communicating with the ocean, by means of a strait; as the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Caspian, and the Red Sea.

A strait is a communication between two seas or oceans, or between different parts of the same sea, being restrained within narrow bounds, by land on each side, as the Straits of Gibraltar, of Malacca, &c.

A gulf is a part of the sea almost surrounded with land, as the Gulfs of Venice, Persia, and Mexico.

A bay is a part of a sea or ocean which runs far into the land between two capes or headlands, and generally resembles the shape of a greater or smaller segment of a circle: of this description are the Bay of Bengal, the Bay of Biscay, &c.

A lake is a natural reservoir of water, en

A river is a body of water ris
land, and flowing into a sea or la
Thames, Euphrates, Nile, Potoma

A cove is a small bay affording
boats or ships, as Sydney Cove in
land.

A creek is a small gulf or narro
sea or river, which runs but a litt
the land.

The earth is generally divided by
into four quarters, viz. Europe, A
and America; the three former
called the old world, as having be
the ancients, and the latter is sty
world, on account of its comp
cent discovery. It may be nece

CHAPTER II.

Of Europe.

EUROPE, though by far the least quarter of the globe, is the most eminently distinguished, as a theatre on which the arts and sciences display their most fascinating allurements, and a country whose commerce and political importance are altogether unrivalled. Here also the profession of Christianity is generally diffused; and the numerous rivers, seas, and mountains, which separate the European regions, are admirably adapted to curb the power of licentious tyranny, and to stimulate the inhabitants to industry and activity.

This quarter of the globe may be properly divided into the northern, the middle, and the southern parts: The first contains Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and the greater part of Russia:—the second comprises the southern part of Russia, Germany and Austria, Prussia, the British Isles, Holland, France, Switzerland, Transylvania, Little Tartary, and the northern part of European Turkey:—and the third comprises *Spain, Portugal,* Italy, Greece, and the

west, and the 65th east lo
meridian of Greenwich, a
36th and 72d degrees of n
tending about three thous
Cape North in Lapland to t
parts of Italy, and about tv
hundred from west to eas
Finisterre in Spain to th
boundaries are the Froz
north; the Black Sea, the
Asiatic Russia on the eas
nean Sea, which divides
the south; and the Atlantic

The various countries
is divided differ very mate
of government; some

A republic is a state in which the supreme power is vested in certain individuals elected by the people to govern the rest, as in Switzerland, and some of the Italian states.

An aristocracy is a form of government in which the sovereign power is held by the nobles or a few individuals, as in Holland, and in some of the Swiss cantons.

By a mixed government, partaking of the natures of a monarchy, an aristocracy, and a republic, may be understood a state in which the authority of the sovereign is limited and restrained by laws enacted by the parliament of lords and commons, as in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The most celebrated seas, gulfs, and bays, in this division of the globe are, the German Ocean, between Germany and Great Britain; the Euxine, or Black Sea, between Europe and Asia; the Mediterranean Sea, between Europe and Africa; the Baltic Sea, on the coasts of Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia; the White Sea, to the north-west of Russia; the English Channel, between England and France; the Irish Sea, between Great Britain and Ireland; the Gulf of Venice, between Italy and Turkey; and the Bay of Biscay, between France and Spain.

and Severn, in England; th
in Italy; and the Ebro, Do
in Spain.

Of the European lakes th
those of Onega and Ladoga,
Lake of Constance, on the fi
many; that of Geneva, betw
and Savoy; and Lakes Majo
Italy.

The straits of most note ar
raltar, between Spain and Af
the Hellespont, between Eur
the Sound, in the Baltic; the
sina, betwixt Naples and Si
Channel, between Dover and C

The principal mountains of

Teutonic, Greek, Latin, and Gothic, and their different dialects.

CHAPTER III.

Of Norway.

NORWAY, the most northern kingdom of Europe, lies between 58 and 71 degrees of north latitude, and between 5 and 15 degrees of east longitude; being bounded by the Icy Sea on the north; by a chain of mountains, which separate it from Sweden, on the east; by the Scaggerac on the south; and by the Atlantic Ocean on the west. It is about nine hundred miles in length, and two hundred and forty in breadth; and is divided into four large governments, one of which includes the Norwegian Finmark, or Lapland. Bergen is the capital.

The climate varies considerably in different parts of the kingdom; for although in the eastern parts the cold is very severe and the country generally covered with snow, at Bergen the winter is moderate, and the seas are always open. In summer the heat is excessive, and vegetation so astonishingly rapid,

night by the light of the sky.

The Norwegian mountains exhi
ful sublimity of scenery, and mar
contain immense caverns, which
vellers are said to have penetrated
heard the sea dashing over their h
rapid streams and cataracts whic
tween these stupendous eminenc
travelling extremely dangerous, the
es are provided, at certain stages,
culinary utensils, and other accom

Norway contains mines of go
copper, lead, and iron; and produ
derable quantities of alum, sulphur
ver, salt, vitriol, coal, asbestos, mag
tals, &c. But its principal wealth

upwards of a hundred and fifty thousand Norwegians, and several hundred ship-loads of pickled herrings are exported every year from Bergen, besides what are consumed by the common people.

Wild animals are very numerous in Norway, particularly bears, wolves, rein-deer, elks, beavers, and ermines; fowls, both of the land and aquatic kinds, are here seen in prodigious numbers; and the seas are said to contain some animals which equal the monsters of antiquity.—One of the principal natural curiosities, however, is a whirlpool called Moskoestrom, the force of which is so violent and irresistible, that ships, whales, and other large bodies, are frequently drawn in, and dashed to pieces against the bottom.

The Norwegians are a strong, brave, and hardy race; and their mode of living resembles that of the Saxon ancestors of the English. They are justly famed for industry, as both sexes furnish themselves with household furniture, apparel, &c. by their own labour; and the men are extremely dexterous in climbing the craggy rocks, where eagles and other large birds deposit their eggs.—They are also remarkable for their longevity, and are not deemed incapable of labour till they are upwards of a hundred years old.

ing to the place of interment: th
quently enquire of the deceased
relatives and neighbours were k
and implore his forgiveness if t
any time offended him. They sp
guage which is used by the Dan
original tongue is that of Icelan
is governed by a viceroy under
Denmark; and the islands of
Ferro are considered as its apper

CHAPTER IV.

Of Denmark.

is about 240 miles, its breadth 114, and it is computed to contain a million inhabitants upon a surface of 15,000 square miles.

The peninsula is divided into two parts; the northern, which retains its original name of Jutland; and the southern, which is called the duchy of Sleswic.

Zeeland, one of the principle isles, is divided into twenty-six territories, and is about sixty miles in diameter. Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom, is situated in this island, and is a very handsome city, containing one hundred and eighty-six streets, several palaces, nineteen churches, a university, four royal castles, and several hospitals, together with a capital harbour, and a naval arsenal superior to that of Venice.

A small isle, called Anak, on which Copenhagen partly stands, is chiefly occupied by the descendants of a Friesland colony, who still retain the costume of their progenitors, and enjoy some peculiar privileges.

The island of Funen is about thirty-eight miles long, and thirty-two miles broad, and is divided into the same number of territories as Zeeland.—The other Danish isles are those of Langland, Laland, Femern, Falster, Moen, Alsen, and Eroe.

The climate of Denmark differs from that

northern provinces the winters are
that the natives frequently cross ar
sea in their sledges, upon the ice: b
the months of June, July, and Au
weather is very sultry, and the ir
are tormented by myriads of flies.—
of the country is, for the most part,
the soil very poor: some of the
Zealand, however, are prettily diver
wood and water; and some parts
are clothed with exuberant crops
and pasturage.

The Danes are, in general, a tall
proportioned people, with regula
florid complexions, and reddish
hair. Their dispositions are brave,

themselves in different changes of linen. In Copenhagen every mechanic has the privilege of wearing a sword, which is assumed by the most indigent plebeians as a badge of gentility; but in other parts of the kingdom the gentry only are allowed to exhibit this appendage of dress.

The Danish houses are generally built of timber, and each habitation has a sort of piazza before it, where the owner or occupier frequently smokes his pipe in summer, surrounded by his family.

The military force of Norway amounts to about 70,000 men, including the militia; and the navy consists of about thirty-six ships of the line, and eighteen frigates; but many of these are unfit for service. The principal exports are timber, cattle, stock-fish, hides, tallow, and naval stores:—the imports are silk, stuffs, woollen cloths, wine, brandy, oil, salt, sugar, spices, and tobacco.

The established religion is Lutherism, but other sectaries are indulged in the performance of their respective modes of worship: the bishops have no other mark of pre-eminence than the ecclesiastical habit, and their revenues are very moderate.—The Danish language is a dialect of the Teutonic; but *French* and High Dutch are spoken by the

. mode of writing, p...
hment, paper, or waxen tablets ;—a
near the lake of Badstrup, suppose
one of those ancient burial places c
Giant's Chambers ;—and several circ
ges of stones, resembling some of
uidical antiquities in Great Britain.
al museum at Copenhagen contains s
rious artificial skeletons, a capital colle
antique coins, a beautiful cabinet of
d ebony, made by a blind mechanic
e chair in which the celebrated Tycho
sed to sit, when he made his astronc
bservations at Uraniburg. The round
f Copenhagen is also well worth a trav
tention : it was built by Christian I
observatory : there

that of Norway under Edric IX. in the year 1412, from which time the crown was elective till 1660, when the nobility, clergy, and commons, formally surrendered their liberties to Frederic III. and since that period the government has been that of an absolute monarchy.

CHAPTER V.

Of Sweden.

SWEDEN is situated between the 55th and 70th degrees of north latitude, and between the 12th and 32d degrees of east longitude, extending from the southern promontory of Scone to the northern extremity of Swedish Lapland, upwards of eleven hundred British miles in length, and from the Norwegian Alps to the Russian dominions, about six hundred miles in breadth.

The boundaries of this country are, Norwegian Lapland on the north; Russia on the east; the Baltic Sea, the Sound, and the Scaggerac, on the south; and the mountains of Norway on the west.

It is divided in seven parts; viz. Sweden *Proper,* Gothland, Nordelles, Bahus, Finland

Swed
ed into smalle
Aland, Gothland, and
itute a part of the Swedish domin
so great an extent of country is occupie
lakes, rocks, and mountains, that the
able parts of Sweden are confined with
ry narrow limits.

The soil of this country is remarkab
but such unremitting exertions ha
made, of late years, to correct it
sterility, that some of the valleys a
very fruitful, and the quantities of
are now raised are nearly adequat
nual consumption. Here are,
dance of fossils and minerals;
birds, and fishes, like
way.—The wi
and

the union, in 1387, by which the kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, were to have been governed by one sovereign.

The Swedish seas are the Baltic, and the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia. The principal rivers are the Dal-Elbe, Gull Sprang, Gothisbe Elbe, Stang, and Metala.

The antiquities of this kingdom consist chiefly of erections of unhewn stone, and monuments inscribed with Runic characters. The stone on which the ancient kings used to be enthroned may be seen in the vicinity of Upsal; and some of the old edifices are remarkably similar to the Pictish castles in Scotland. Among the natural curiosities may be noticed, a cataract near Gottenburg, which rushes so impetuously from an elevated precipice into an unfathomable bed of water, that large pieces of timber precipitated down it seldom reappear in less than an hour. We must, also, mention a remarkable lake, in Gothland, which seems to singe whatever is thrown into it; and a curious stone, found in most of the Swedish provinces, which is of a yellow colour variegated with white streaks, and contains vitriol, alum, and sulphur.

The Swedish nobility and gentry are celebrated for their courage, urbanity, and hos-

nore conversant
e inhabitants of
; but the mer-
levoted to busi-
hardy, plodding
their respective
inconveniencies.
isons: they sub-
read, dried fish,
at the tables of
s plenty of meat,
receded by a sort
f butter, cheese,
g liquors.
most part, built of
ly constructed and
be warmer than

a journey may be performed with astonishing rapidity.

The national dress of the Swedes was established in 1777, and designed to obviate luxury in the article of apparel:—the men wear a close coat, generally of black cloth, very wide breeches, a girdle, a cloak, and a round hat: the women wear a black robe with puffed gauze sleeves, a coloured sash, and ribands. There is a particular dress, however, for public festivals, when the men appear in blue satin, lined with white, and ornamented with lace; and the women wear a white satin robe, with coloured sashes and ribands.

The police of the capital is highly respectable; and as an instance of the equity and laudable attention of Swedish magistrates, we shall relate an anecdote peculiarly deserving the attention of every juvenile reader.

At Abo, in Finland, a dog which had been accidentally run over by a carriage crawled to the door of a tanner; but the man's son, a youth of fifteen years of age, instead of pitying the wretched animal, first stoned it, and then deliberately poured a vessel of boiling water upon its body. This abominable act of cruelty was seen by one of the magistrates, who represented the matter so strong-

:r. ...
:ollowing market ...
ıe place of execution by an ...
, and the following sentence was read
n in the presence of a multitude of p
:
" Inhuman young man! because you
ot assist the animal that implored you
)y its cries, and which derived its exis
from the same God who gave you life;
cause you increased the tortures of th
nizing beast, and murdered it; the c
of this city have sentenced you to v
your breast the name you deserve,
receive fifty stripes."—He then susp
black board from his neck with this
A SAVAGE AND INHUMAN YOU
...ing upon him twent
... " Inhur

Lutheran, and the ecclesiastical government is vested in the Archbishop of Upsal; but none of the clergy are permitted to interfere with the affairs of state. The government is an absolute monarchy.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Muscovy, or Russia.

THE empire of Russia, strictly speaking, is greater than all the rest of Europe, extending from the Gulf of Livonia on the west, to the Sea of Japan, or Corea, on the east; from the Euxine and Caspian Seas on the south to the Frozen Ocean on the north, and to the frontiers of China on the south-east, according to the map drawn by Ysbrand Ides, a Russian ambassador to China; by which it appears that the length of the empire from east to west is nearly four thousand three hundred miles, and its breadth from north to south about eighteen hundred miles.

Muscovy, or Russia in Europe, however, extends only from the Gulf of Riga on the west, to Muscovite Tartary on the east; and from the Euxine or Black Sea on the south, to the farthermost parts of Nova Zembla on the north.

crops of grain and pasturage, and th
ty of vegetation is much the same as
mark and Sweden. The winters, h
are so intensely cold, that the beard
peasants resemble solid lumps of ice
sitting on their carriages are often f
death; and boiling water thrown up
engine has been known to freeze
fell to the ground.

The principal rivers in Muscov
Volga, Dneiper, Don, and Dwina.
noted lakes are the Ladoga, Peipus
and Onega.

The principal cities are Petersb
metropolis; Moscow, the ancient
Archangel, situate on the White Se
ron, on the river Dneiper; and C
taken from the Turks.—The popu
estimated at thirty millions.

year. They are justly famed for their patience under fatigue, and their implicit submission to discipline; but their characters are deformed by pride, ignorance, cruelty, and an inordinate love of drinking.

The common dress of the peasantry consists of a robe of sheep-skin, with the wool turned inward, reaching to the knee, and fastened round the waist with a sash; trowsers of thick linen; woollen, cloth, or flannel wrapped round the legs, instead of stockings; sandals woven from strips of bark, and fastened by strings of the same materials; and a round hat, or cap, with a high crown. This description, however, relates only to the winter dress; as in warm weather the peasants seldom wear any other clothing than a coarse shirt and trowsers.

Among the higher orders of society, the men wear a pelisse or large fur cloak, fur boots or shoes, and a black velvet or fur bonnet, which is adapted to protect their ears from the frost. The women wear a long habit fitted to their shape, and on going out, they usually throw a large silk handkerchief over their coif, which hangs over their shoulders and down the back: they also wear a variety of ornaments, as gold chains,

and drawn by rein-deer, or no
snow is frozen hard enough t
and in this manner a journey o
miles is sometimes performed
and nights. In the streets of P
sons ply on their stands, in t
hackney-coachmen, with dro
mer, and with sledges in win
jeka consists of a bench on fo
vered with cushions and hung
and drawn by one horse. Tw
besides the driver, can sit i
carriages, and its jolting mo
sure to the weather, render i
sant vehicle. When the em
the royal family perform a

mon people in Russia are, singing, dancing, wrestling, swinging, and playing at foot-ball, chess, or drafts. The ice-hills are also very curious, and afford a perpetual fund of amusement to the populace during their carnival, or public holidays. Every ice-hill is constructed in the following manner:—A scaffolding about thirty feet high is raised upon the frozen river, with a landing place at the top, the ascent to which is by a ladder. From the summit descends a sloping plain of boards, covered with square masses of ice, and sprinkled with water, to make the whole level and complete. The snow is then cleared away from the bottom of this plain, for the length of two hundred yards upon the surface of the river, and the sides of the course, as well as the scaffolding, are ornamented with pines, firs, &c.

Each person who means to partake of the amusement, mounts to the summit of the ice-hill, and, having seated himself in a sledge something like a butcher's tray, he glides down the inclined plain with astonishing rapidity, and is generally carried above a hundred yards along the level ice of the river. He then ascends another ice-hill, erected at the end of the first course, and glides over

day, and which lasts three day
curious. A street more than a
is lined on each side with n
carcases of oxen, sheep, pigs, |
&c. and every species of froz
displayed in the most tasteful m
order to render these articles f
it is only necessary to thaw
water.

Among the lower classes o
nuptial ceremonies are peculiar
and they entertain many absur
respect to the dead.—The es
gion is that of the Greek ch
patriarch and thirty-three arc
bishops; but persons of other p

CHAPTER VII.

Of Prussia.

THIS kingdom, exclusive of some small detached territories, lies between 50 and 55 degrees north latitude, and between 14 and 25 degrees east longitude; extending from Hamburg and the river Oder in Halberstadt, to the river Memel. Its boundaries are, the Baltic on the north, Russia on the east, part of Austria on the south, and the German territories on the west. The country is supposed to contain nearly a hundred and fifty thousand square miles, and the population is computed at eight millions, including the margraviate of Anspach and Bayreuth, and the last acquisitions from Poland.

Prussia is divided into two parts,—Prussia Royal, and Brandenburg, or Ducal Prussia. The former is that which formerly constituted part of the kingdom of Poland;—the latter lies along the Baltic sea, up to Courland, and was erected into a kingdom in 1701, when Frederick, elector of Brandenburg, was crowned King of Prussia.

The soil of this country is, for the most

... fish; and t
abounds in horses, cows, sheep,
—the wild animals are bears, wol
and foxes. The amber pits of
extremely curious, and their ann
amount to several thousand pound

The principal rivers are the F
Memel, the Elbe, and the Vistu
which are frequently subject to gre
tions; but these, together with the
canals, render the inland navigatio
easy and profitable.—The foreig
which Prussia carries on is very cons
but as the imports are comparativel
the balance of trade is greatly in its

The chief towns are Berlin, the
Konigsberg, Breslaw, Dantzick, a
saw. Potsdam is a recent city, situ
pleasant island, surrounded by lak

which Frederick the Great entertain-
or the French language and manners,
rted a similar tinge to many of his sub-

The Prussians, in their persons and
s, do not seem to differ very materially
the common Germans: compared with
ively and contented Saxons, however,
appear dull and gloomy; but this cha-
r is occasioned partly by the military go-
ment, and partly by the general anxiety
sioned by the frequent contentions in
h they have been engaged, and their
equent exposure to danger.

ıe Poles, of whom more than two mil-
have been made subject to his Prussian
sty, are remarkably lively and active,
heir countenances are, in general, of the
tic cast. Men of all ranks wear whiskers,
shave their heads, leaving only a circle of
upon the crown. The dress of the high-
ders, of both sexes, is perfectly elegant:
of the gentlemen consists of a waistcoat
sleeves; an upper robe of a different co-
reaching below the knee, and fastened
d the waist with a sash or girdle; a fur
or bonnet, and buskins of yellow leather,
ıeels of which are plated with steel; a
: is also considered as an indispensable
ndage, and as a mark of nobility. The

... of the lower class
under a wrapper of white
hangs down in two plaits.

The prevailing language ir
German, which may probably
Polish in those parts subject t
and to Austria. The establis
Protestantism, but sectaries c
are tolerated and protected ir
tive modes of worship.—The
absolute, and the succession he

CHAPTER VIII

able part of what was formerly called Poland. Its boundaries are the German Ocean, Denmark, part of Prussia, and the Baltic, on the north; Transylvania on the east; European Turkey on the south; and several departments of France on the west.

The Austrian territories are computed to exceed a hundred and eighty-four thousand square miles, with a population of about twenty millions: and the other states of Germany are more than equal in extent, and in the number of their inhabitants.

The face of the country in Germany is for the most part level; and the soil, where properly cultivated, produces abundant crops of corn, fruit, and other vegetables: the forests of pine, fir, oak, and beech, are very extensive; and metals and minerals are here found in great quantities.—The principal rivers are, the Rhine, the Danube, the Moselle, the Oder, the Weser, and the Elbe.

The chief towns of Germany are, Vienna, the metropolis; Dresden, a magnificent city, built on both sides of the Elbe; Frankfort, an imperial city, and one of the Hanse towns; and Hamburgh, a place of considerable importance on account of its commerce. Those of Austria are, Venice, Prague, Presburg, Buda, Trieste, and Cracow.

and their national characte
the virtues of honesty, fran
tality. The higher classes
fond of ancestry, parade, an
the artists and mechanics ar
their ingenuity and unrem
and the peasantry, though s
ly oppressed by the petty pri
neral, as comfortable as any
bours.

Both sexes affect to dress
according to the fashion of Fr
ny of the opulent wear a gr
gold and silver lace. The in
veral cities in Germany dr
though their costume has be

not endure thirst and heat: hence beer and spirituous liquors appear to be more important to them than solid food: they are also so much addicted to smoking, that a German is seldom seen without his pipe.

The condition of the lower order of women is completely miserable, as they sustain the most laborious parts of husbandry and tillage; and are too much restrained by a knowledge of their dependence, to murmur under the tyrannic sway of the stronger sex.

The amusements of the Germans, generally speaking, resemble those of the French and English: but to these they add the chace of the wild boar, bear-baiting, &c. In winter, when the ground is covered with snow, and the different branches of the Danube are frozen over, the ladies amuse themselves by riding in sledges of different forms, resembling swans, shells, tygers, &c. drawn by a horse or stag, and ornamented with little bells, feathers, and ribands. On these occasions the ladies are richly dressed in velvet habits, lined with fur, and ornamented with lace and diamonds: and as the diversion generally takes place at night, servants on horseback precede the sledges with lighted torches.

The Hungarians, who constitute a part of

of Christendom against ...
men, in general, are strong and w
tioned; they are also very brave
sanguine disposition, and addicted
They invariably wear whiskers
fur caps, close bodied coats girdec
and mantles, which are contrive
under the arm, leaving the right
berty, give them an air of milit
The ladies wear a sable dress, v
straight to the arms, and stays fas
with little buttons of gold, pe
monds.

The German government is c
culiar nature; for although t
princes of the empire, of who
... are abso

The title of Emperor of Austria is a recent assumption.

The predominant forms of religion in Germany are the Catholic, the Lutheran, and Calvinistic, each prevailing in different parts of the empire. In Hungary and Bohemia the majority of the people are Roman Catholics; but there are many Protestants, and sectaries of different persuasions.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Turkey in Europe.

EUROPEAN Turkey is situated between 17 and 40 degrees of east longitude, and between 36 and 49 degrees of north latitude, extending one thousand miles in length, nine hundred in breadth, and containing an area of more than a hundred and eighty one thousand square miles. It is bounded by Russia and Sclavonia on the north; by the Black sea and the Archipelago on the east; by the Mediterranean on the south, and by Austria and the Gulf of Venice on the west.

The climate of this country is mild and salubrious; and the charming regularity of the

finest fruits, sugar,
various drugs that are not commoi
parts of Europe. Most of the Euro
drupeds and birds are here very plei
the bowels of the earth are not de
metals and minerals.

The principal seas belonging t
are, the Levant, the Euxine, or E
the sea of Azoph, the Ionian Sea, t
pelago, and the sea of Marmora.
are the Bosphorus, about two r
half wide; and the Hellespont,
for the passage of Xerxes in his i
Greece, and of Alexander, in his e
pedition against Asia. The chief
the Danube, the Save, the Dneip
Don, or Tanais; which, with sev
have been frequently noticed by a
and historians.

colonnade in the same city, the ruins of Neptune's Temple; and the theatre where the Isthmian games were celebrated, on the Isthmus of Corinth; the remains of a temple dedicated to the oracle of Apollo, at Castri, on the northern side of Mount Parnassus; and the famous oracular cave of Jupiter Trophonius, cut out of a rock in Livadias.

The principal towns are, Constantinople, the capital, pleasantly situated on the western shore of the Bosphorus; Adrianople, built by the Emperor Adrian, from whom it received its appellation; Silistria, Belgrade, Larissi, and Salonica.

European Turkey, including the islands in the Archipelago, is divided into fifteen provinces, nine of which are called the northern, and six the southern provinces. The Grand Seignior is also said to protect the small republic of Ragusa, in Dalmatia, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic.

The Turks, in general, are a stout, robust, and well-proportioned people, with naturally fair complexions and regular features: their hair is of a dark chesnut, or sometimes black, of which colour are their eyes. The women are generally handsome, well made, and inclinable to corpulence.

In their deportment the Turks are grave,

exercise,
beards, but shave their heads
ver them with a white turba
distinguishing symbol of their
fession, and which they nev
when they go to sleep. Th
with wide sleeves, and ove
fastened by a sash or girdle; th
ment being a loose robe, rath
the rest. They wear slipp
shoes, which they pull off
a house or one of their mosq

The dress of the Turkish
ably superb: it consists of fu
of thin rose-coloured damas
silver flowers; a shift of fi
with embroidery, and clo
with a diamond button; a
and gold damask, with lon

temperature of the weather. The head dress consists of an embroidered velvet, or shining silver stuff cap, fixed on one side of the head, from which it hangs a little way down with a gold tassel, and is bound on with an embroidered handkerchief; on the other side of the head, the hair is tastefully decorated with flowers or herons' feathers, and behind, it hangs at its full length, divided into tresses, and braided with a profusion of pearls or ribands.

The Turks sit cross-legged, according to the Oriental custom, upon sofas, cushions, or mattresses. The higher orders dine about eleven or twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and sup at five in winter and six in summer; this repast being their principal meal. They have neither knives nor forks, and their religion precludes the use of gold or silver spoons. Their food is always highly seasoned: and, as they are debarred from the use of wine, they chew large quantities of opium, which produces some of the immediate effects of inebriety, inspiring them with extraordinary cheerfulness, and occasioning a kind of temporary delirium.

Turkish marriages are chiefly negociated by the females: and when the terms are agreed on, the bridegroom pays down a sti-

lemn : the corpse is attended by the
who chaunt passages from the K
after being deposited some time in
it is buried by the iman or priest,
vers a kind of funeral oration at th
interment. The male relations ex
regret by alms and prayers; the fe
adorning the tomb, on certain c
green leaves and flowers. Widows
ing for their husbands wear a
head-dress, and lay aside all their
for twelve months.

The Turkish government is desp
the other monarchies of the East
gross absurdities of Mahomet con
religious creed of the nation. T
languages of the empire are the
Arabic, and the Syriac; all of wh

der the dominion of the Turks. Their religion is the same with that of Russia; and for pecuniary considerations they are permitted to exercise their own mode of worship, but both their church and their ministers are in the very lowest state of degradation.

CHAPTER X.

Of Holland.

THIS country, formerly called the United Provinces, is situated between 3 and 7 degrees of east longitude, and between 51 and 54 degrees of north latitude; extending about a hundred and fifty miles in length, and a hundred miles in breadth. It contains a surface of about ten thousand square miles: and its population is supposed to amount to nearly three millions. The boundaries are the German Ocean on the north and east; some of the newly-acquired dominions of France on the south; and the British Channel on the west.

The air in Holland is moist and foggy, and would be extremely unwholesome, were it not purified by the frost in winter, when

having [illegible]
rests to diversify the landscap
is naturally unfavourable
though the patient and unrem
of the inhabitants has, in a
overcome this difficulty, by
lands, and rendering them fi

The domestic animals ar
country are much the sam
England; but they have al
fine breed of sheep, whose
valued; and storks are s
they constantly frequent th
lages, and even build and h
neys.

The principal rivers are
Scheldt, the Vecht, and t
these are joined in their co
of smaller rivers and cana

The curiosities most worthy of notice in this country are, the Stadt-house at Amsterdam, built upon 13,659 large piles; the prodigious dykes which have been constructed to preserve the lands from inundation; the museum in the university of Leyden; and a stone quarry under a hill in the neighbourhood of Maestricht, which seems wrought into a kind of subterraneous palace.

Holland is divided into eight departments, which are the former seven provinces, and the territory they possessed in Brabant.—The principal towns are Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Delft, Leyden, and the Hague.

The natives of Holland are of a good stature, with regular features, and fair complexions; but they are rather too much inclined to corpulency, and are, in general, remarkable for a heavy awkward mien. Their manners, habits, and even their dispositions, seem chiefly formed by their situation and national wants; for the preservation or improvement of their land is a perpetual incentive to labour: the temperature of their climate renders them heavy and phlegmatic; and the vast extent of their commerce has inspired them with such an insatiable thirst of gain, that their thoughts are almost exclusively occupied by pecuniary subjects.

wear at least two waistcoats,
coats, and the men are invari
double trowsers. The wom
hats as large as ordinary te
jecting in such a manner as
both face and body, and orr
two broad ribands which h
sides.

The principal diet of the pe
of roots, herbs, sour milk, &
towns the people live bette
years, notwithstanding their
lity, the opulent citizens wl
from trade, may be said to
their neighbours in their ta

Their native

ground is covered with snow, people of consequence appear abroad in very magnificent sledges, and the horses used upon this occasion are caparisoned in the most superb manner. Skates are worn indiscriminately by both sexes, and particularly by the peasants, who use them to carry their goods to market.

The usual mode of travelling is in a covered boat, drawn by one horse, at the rate of about three miles an hour; and though each passenger has the convenience of carrying a portmanteau or provisions with him, the fare does not amount to a penny a mile. A soft bed and clean linen may be expected at the inns; but it is difficult to procure any other chamber than one of the little cabins which surround a large apartment, where people of different ranks are allowed to lie promiscuously.

There are great numbers of carriages on sledges in the principal cities, which may be hired for eight pence for any distance within the city, and eight pence an hour for attendance. These vehicles, however, have a most awkward appearance, and of late years they have been laid aside by the politer inhabitants, though formerly no four wheel *carriages* were to be seen.

warmed with stoves, which, u
underneath or round the apartm
an equal heat on all sides. The l
bles are, also, covered with the
and the yards and gardens are pr
mented with flowers.

The established religion is the
or Calvinism: but toleration is
different sectaries, among whor
numbers of Lutherans, Mora
Baptists, Quakers, and Roman
The government is at present
subject to that of France, by v
been recently altered and adjust

CHAPTER XI.

tween 5 degrees west and 8 degrees
ngitude. Its boundaries are Holland
e British Channel on the north; Ger-
Switzerland, and part of Italy, on the
Spain and the Mediterranean on the
and the Bay of Biscay on the west.
tent of surface, since the recent ac-
ons, is computed at two hundred thou-
uare miles, and the population is about
two millions.

lern France is divided into a hundred
ree departments, of which nineteen
the east; twenty in the west; twenty
north; twenty-one in the south, in-
g two in Corsica; and twenty-three
l. The chief towns are Paris, Mar-
Lyons, Bourdeaux, Valenciennes,
Toulouse, and Amiens.

climate of France, particularly in the
r departments, is pleasant and salu-
: the winters, indeed, are extremely
n the northern parts; but towards the
hey are so mild that invalids frequent-
e thither from England and other parts
ope. The quality of the soil varies
erably according to its situation; but,
lly speaking, it is very fertile, and
ces exuberant crops of corn, flax,
&c. particularly grapes, from which

The principal rivers are the Rhone, the Loire, the Seine and the Garonne; besides a varie which, though unnecessary to b ed in a work of this description very materially to facilitate the gation.—The mountains of grea the Alps, which divide it fron Pyrenees, which separate it f Mount Jura, on the frontier of S the Vauge, in the north-east; th in the south-east; and Mount D de Dome.

France contains many curiou antiquity: among which we may the famous Ponte du Garde, rai man colony at Nismes; the ruin phitheatre at Chalons; a fine ob entel granite at Arles: triumph

Julian, at Paris.—The natural curiosities most worthy of note are, springs and caverns: Salins is well known for its salt springs, and a curious oily liquid flows from a cavern in the department of the Lower Rhine; at Aigne, in Auvergne, is a boiling spring, which causes the death of any animal that happens to taste it; and a fountain near Grenoble is said to emit red and blue flames. The cave of Notre Dame de Beaume, in Douts, is between four and five fathoms broad, and from five to eight deep; and at Besançon is another cavern, three hundred feet under ground, containing many curious pyramids of ice.

The natives of France are, in general, slender, active, and well-proportioned.—Their eyes and hair, for the most part, are black, and their countenances sallow; which is supposed to have first induced the females to paint their faces. Their versatility of taste renders it impossible to describe any particular dress as a national standard; but it may be necessary to remark that the favourite costume at present, among the ladies, is copied from that of the Greeks.

Notwithstanding the temporary confusion occasioned by the late dreadful revolution, the French people still retain their national

...many private individuals
in every class, whose talents
fessors of the art; and on put
Champs Elysées and tea-gard
ed with dancing groupes, s
would not disgrace an opera.

Itinerant trades are ver
France; as not only tinkers an
ers, but coblers, basket-maker
ers, barbers, &c. go from st
and seat themselves under a w
tation of employment: rows
are, likewise, commonly sta
bridges, where a number of b
ed on sticks announce their re
and occupations. The emplo

of regal parade, and a successful usurper is invested with the imperial dignity. The Roman Catholic religion has, also, been re-established, though persons of different sects are tolerated in their modes of worship.—The French language is chiefly composed of words radically derived from the Latin, with many others introduced from the German.

CHAPTER XII.

Of Switzerland.

THIS small romantic country is situated between 5 and 11 degrees of east longitude, and between 45 and 48 degrees of north latitude; comprising a surface of about fifteen thousand square miles, and a population of about two millions. It is bounded by Germany on the north; by Italy on the south and east; and by France on the west.

Few countries exhibit such successful efforts of human industry as are conspicuous in most parts of Switzerland; for here the naturally steril rocks are planted with vines, or clothed with verdant pasturage; precipices, which a stranger might deem inacces-

cataracts, and rugged rocks, whose heads are eternally covered with s

The climate is intensely cold but the summer months are extre sant. The soil varies so considerat ing to its situation, that the husba frequently sowing on one side the l the opposite landscape exhibits th ing scene of harvest. Among the mals we may enumerate yellow foxes, white hares, the bouquet chamois: black cattle, game, fis are also very plentiful; the bo mountains contain iron, crystal sulphur, and the water is genera salubrious.

The principal rivers of Switze Rhine, the Aar, and the Rhone are those

cieres, or valleys of ice, which exhibit the most romantic and picturesque forms that can possibly be conceived. In the vicinity of Rosinieres a spring rises in the centre of a bason twelve feet square, and, after heavy rains, it throws up a column of water to the height of twelve inches above its surface. The monuments of antiquity near the baths of Baden, the ruins of Cæsar's walls, and several extraordinary bridges, may be numbered among the ancient curiosities of art; and the curious little hermitages of this country are too remarkable to be passed over in silence. One of these is romantically situated among rocks and woods, about six miles from Friburg:—It consists of a chapel, oratory, hall, refectory, kitchen, rooms, stairs, cellar, and other conveniencies; the whole having been hewn out of the solid rock even to the chimney, and the steeple of the chapel, though the latter is fifty-four feet high. All this was the work of a single hermit and his servant, who laboured upon it for twenty-five years; and in addition to what we have already related, he brought earth from the neighbouring parts, and formed a delightful little garden; and, to complete the whole, he made a reservoir of water, by following

perance and patriotism; and
honesty and simplicity, that
ferers are equally unknown;
nor attorney is to be found;
are frequently inscribed on p
instead of parchment. The
the inhabitants retain the ori
of the pastoral life; and ve
with long beards, like the anc
frequently excite a travelle
They possess a considerable d
ness, and have, in general,
and humour which render th
peculiarly interesting.

Their houses are built of w
cases on the outside, covere
roofs, which hang very low,
yond the area of the foundat
pose of keeping off the snow

ness of manners, and to banish every appearance of superfluity and excess: silk, lace, and other articles of luxury, are totally prohibited in some of the cantons, and even the ladies' head-dresses are subject to certain regulations. Those citizens who are at the head of government appear, on all public occasions, in black cloaks and bands; the peasants are generally clothed in coarse cloth of their own manufacture, and the apparel of the women of all ranks is extremely plain.

The government of Switzerland is a republic, at present under the tyrannic power of France; and the predominant forms of religion are the Protestant and Roman Catholic, though both communions are established in some of the cantons.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of Italy.

THIS country, including Sicily, is situated between the 7th and 19th degrees of east longitude, and between the 36th and 47th degrees of north latitude, being bounded by the Alps on the north, by the Gulf of

hundred miles.
ed at thirteen millions.

This country may be properly
under three divisions, the *sout*
comprehending the kingdom of N
central division, which comprises
siastical State and the kingdom of
and the *northern* part, of which
has recently assumed the sovereig
chief towns are Rome, Naples, Fl

The climate of this country
parts pleasant and healthy; and t
duces not only the necessaries, b
comforts of life, in great abund
district possessing some particular
and affording some valuable cor
Many of the mountains contain
useful fossils and minerals, and sp
neral water abound in different

Terni, Celano, and Braccimi, in the interior.

Some of the finest antiquities in this country are, the Amphitheatre of Verona, erected by the Consul Flaminius; the Colisseo, at Rome, on which twelve thousand Jewish captives were employed, in the reign of Vespasian; a rostrated column, raised by Duillius, in commemoration of the first naval victory gained over the Carthaginians; a beautiful statue of a wolf suckling Remus and Romulus: and the Pantheon, now converted into a Christian church;—together with a vast number of medals, statues, paintings, and triumphal arches; and a fund of curiosities dug out of the subterraneous ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. The principal natural curiosities are the volcanoes of Etna, Stromboli, and Vesuvius; the valley of Solfatira, where great quantities of sulphur are continually forced out of the cliffs by subterranean fires; and the Grotto del Cani, the mephitic air of which occasions a sort of temporary death to the poor dogs that are occasionally forced into it for the entertainment of strangers.

The natives of Italy are, in general, well-proportioned, and have very expressive countenances; and the ladies are equally famed

acts of treachery, and not u
assassination. The nobility
pend much of their wealth o
beautiful gardens, grottoes,
but they do not keep very s
nor indulge in the luxuries c
other kingdoms of Europe.

In their dress the Italians c
um between the French and S
in their external deportment
lemnity of manner, notwit
use a great deal of action in
tion, and even in common cor
people of all classes seem to
constrained attitudes of the
to the erect postures of the G
artificial graces of the Frenc

The Roman Catholic religi

more bishoprics than in any other country of Europe; the kingdom of Naples alone having more than all France.—The Italian language, of which the ground-work is Latin, is remarkably smooth, and well adapted to musical compositions: a different dialect prevails in almost every state; but the Tuscan style is, on account of its purity, held in the highest estimation, and is generally spoken in the higher circles.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of Spain.

THIS country, anciently called Hesperia, on account of its western situation, lies between the 36th and 44th degrees of north latitude, and between the 9th degree west, and the 3d degree of east longitude; containing nearly a hundred and fifty thousand square miles of surface, and a population of about eleven millions. Its boundaries are the Bay of Biscay, and the Pyrenean mountains, on the north; the Mediterranean on the east; the Straits of Gibraltar on

extremely [illegible]
which are exposed in summe
able heat. The soil is natura
getable productions are equall
luxuriant; and the mines ai
with minerals and fossils
mules, and other tame anim
the European climates, are p
in this country; and the Sp
accounted the finest in the w
abound in some of the forest
of wolves has not yet been e

The principal mountains
are the Pyrenees, which ex
hundred miles, from the I
the Mediterranean; the C
tains, reaching from the Py
lantic Ocean; Guadarama,
Old and New Castile; and

note are the Doura, Tagus, Minho, Tinto, Guadina, Ebro, and Guadalquiver.

Among the antiquities of this country may be enumerated, a triumphal arch, at Martorel, said to have been erected in honour of Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal; a grand aqueduct, thrown over a valley near Segovia, in the reign of Trajan; the remains of a Roman way, paved with large flat stones, in the neighbourhood of Salamanca; and the Moorish palace of the Alhambra at Granada. —The chief natural curiosities are, an extensive cavern at Algesira, in which the report of a pistol is said to be reverberated for the space of six or seven minutes; a copious fountain in Valencia, which petrifies wood; and the medicinal springs of Alhamar, Seville, and Cordova.

The principal cities are Madrid, the capital; Cadiz, Malaga, Barcelona, Corunna, Saragossa, Toledo, Seville, Badajos, Murcia, Granada, and Pampeluna.

The Spaniards are, in general, of a middle stature, and well-proportioned, with regular and expressive features, dark hair, and sparkling eyes. The men wear mustachios on the upper lip; and long cloaks and slouched hats were formerly worn by all ranks, till, at length, they were prohibited by royal autho-

the ladies are generally admir
and vivacity ;—but the forme
dolent, jealous, and revengefi
ter use such a profusion of
are rather objects of compassi

The houses of the great a
markable for their commodic
elegance of their architectur
so large that some of them
four hundred bed-chambers.
and inns in the country par
dom are, on the contrary, s
able.

The bull-feasts, or fights,
form a prominent feature in
of this people : dancing, a

preceded by a long train of priests and people, carrying lighted tapers and singing psalms. Grandees are always buried in their robes, but the rest of the people are generally habited like nuns or friars: the heads of the young and unmarried are decorated with wreaths of artificial flowers.

The Spanish government is an absolute hereditary monarchy; and the established religion is popery, which is here practised with its greatest absurdities: the power of the clergy, however, has been greatly curtailed of late years; and the inhuman tribunal of the inquisition, though not abrogated, seldom exercises its terrific power.

CHAPTER XV.

Of Portugal.

PORTUGAL is situated between the 8th and 10th degrees of west longitude, and between the 37th and 42d degrees of north latitude; being bounded by Spain on the north and east, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the south and west. It is reckoned to con-

ganza.

The climate of Portugal i
more temperate than that of
count of its vicinity to the se
of Lisbon, in particular, is est
brious, that consumptive pat
most distant parts of Europe
it, as their last resource —T
ably fertile in oil and wine,
fruits are inferior to those of
inhabitants are obliged to im
part of their corn.

The country is well stocke
quadrupeds, both wild and
the coasts yield an ample su
fish. The mountains contai
of fossils and minerals, par
tin, and iron; but the quan

those which have been already enumerated in the description of Spain.

The chief curiosities in this kingdom are, the remains of some Moorish castles; a Roman bridge and aqueduct at Coimbra; the magnificent church and monastery near Lisbon, where the Portuguese monarchs are buried; the walls of Santorin, said to be of Roman construction; some ancient baths, in the village of St Michael de Caldas; and the chapel of St. Roch, famed for the admirable Mosaic work with which it is ornamented.

The Portuguese women are rather below the middle stature, but generally their features are handsome and sprightly, and their deportment is graceful and attractive. Their usual dress is a black garment over a petticoat of the same colour; except in the capital, where they wear black silk *mantos*, which cover the head and the upper part of the body. The inferior classes wear cloaks and petticoats of different colours, trimmed with ribands. The dress of the men does not differ materially from that of the French, except in the *capot*, a garment admirably adapted for winter.

The lower orders, of both sexes, are so extremely fond of gaudy apparel, that the

and funerals they are, also, very ex
and their marriage feasts are atte
such expence, that the little fina
lower rank are often exhausted or
portant occasions.

The once popular amusements
ing and fishing are now almost ge
used: cards, dice, or billiards fo
vourite pastime of every class; a
athletic exercises in fashion are bu
and fencing with quarter-staves.

The Portuguese have been rep
many travellers, as a treacherou
ful, and ungrateful race; but it n
fessed that they possess many am
ties: they are naturally temper

The established religion is popery in the strictest sense of the expression, and the abominable tribunal of the inquisition is here called the *Holy Office:* this, however, of late years, has been converted into a state engine, for the benefit of the crown. The government is an hereditary and absolute monarchy.

CHAPTER XVI.

Of England.

ENGLAND, which forms the richest and most extensive part of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is situated between 50 and 56 degrees of north latitude, and between 2 degrees east, and 6 degrees 20 minutes west longitude; being bounded by Scotland on the north, the German Ocean on the east, the British Channel on the south, and St. George's Channel on the west. It is computed to contain about 49,450 square miles; extending 425 miles in length, from Berwick-upon-Tweed to the Land's-End in Cornwall; and stretching 305 miles in breadth from Dover Head east to the Land's-End west; though in other parts its breadth

This country is divide
shires or counties, forty of
ed in England, and twelve
certain number of these c
prehended in six circuits
Judges, in their annual pr
the greater facility admini
places which lie remote fr
It must also be observed
London, York, Bristol,
Worcester, and Exeter,
Kingston-upon-Hull and
Tyne, are counties corpo
privileges and jurisdictio
counties.

For the more ample

berland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Yorkshire, and Lancashire:—in the *middle* are, Cheshire, Derbyshire Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire:—the *eastern* counties are, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, and Essex:—in the *south* lie Kent, Sussex, Surry, and Hampshire; and the *western* division comprises Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall.—The counties of North Wales are those of Montgomery, Merioneth, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, and the Isle of Anglesea:—those of South Wales are, Pembrokeshire, Caermarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Breconshire, Radnorshire, and Cardiganshire.

The climate of this country is so precarious, from the circumstance of the island being washed on three sides by the sea, that the seasons admit of no accurate description; as the spring commences sometimes in February and sometimes in April; the beginning of June has been known to be intensely cold, and even August is subject to great vicissitudes. Notwithstanding this inconven-

to its situation, but in gen
tile; and the face of the
fully variegated with gentl
ties, delightful slopes, and
or fields of waving corn;
villages, well-stocked farm
tations, complete the rur
exhibit the most obvious
industry.

Copper, lead, iron, tin,
earth, marble, slate, salt,
are among the minerals
country; and though the
mals peculiar to England,
mastiff, and the cock, ar
for a spirit which they
other climates; the oxen
great improvements have

England is well watered with rivers, which fertilize the soil, beautify the landscape, and facilitate the business of commerce and navigation. Those most worthy of notice are the Thames, the Medway, the Severn, the Trent, the Ouse, the Tyne, the Wear, the Tweed, the Tees, the Avon, the Derwent, the Ribble, the Mersey, and the Dee. The principal lakes are Soham-mere, Wittlesea-mere, and Ramsey-mere, in Cambridgeshire; Winandermere, in Westmoreland; and some large waters or lakes in the mountainous parts of Cumberland. The finest medicinal springs are found at Bath, Bristol, Matlock, Tunbridge, Epsom, Cheltenham, Scarborough, &c.

The chief mountains of England are the Peak, in Derbyshire, the Endle in Lancashire, the Wolds in Yorkshire, the Wrekin in Shropshire, the Cotswould in Gloucestershire, the Malvern hills in Worcestershire, the Cheviot hills on the borders of Scotland, and the Snowden and Plinlimmon in Wales.

Among a profusion of natural curiosities which this country contains, we may notice the subterraneous caverns, remarkable mountains, and petrifying waters of the Peak in Derbyshire; the famous burning well at Ancliff in Lancashire; a fountain near Richard's

circles, but [illegible]
the village of Newton, in Glan
is a fountain near the sea, whic
flows contrary to the tide; and
is a spring, called St. Winifred's
rises impetuously out of a r
computed to throw out twenty
water in a minute.

The antiquities are British,
Saxon or Danish.—The chief
quities are those circles of sto
shire, Cumberland, Cornwall,
and the Isle of Anglesea, supp
been Druidical places of worsl
man antiquities are altars, b
ways, tesselated pavements, an
[illegible] princip

Avon, a place of very considerable commerce; York, formerly the residence of the West Saxon monarchs, and still considered as one of the finest cities in Great Britain; and Bath, celebrated from the remotest antiquity for its medicinal waters: to these may be added Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Falmouth, Winchester, Salisbury, Canterbury, Hereford, Gloucester, Worcester, Leeds, Durham, and Newcastle. It is also necessary to remark, that the dock-yards of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Woolwich, Chatham, and Deptford, may rival all others in the world: and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge are equally honourable to England, and respectable in the eyes of other nations.

The natives of this country are, in general, well-proportioned and of a good stature, with regular features and florid complexions, though their frequent intermarriages with foreigners in the course of the three last centuries may be naturally supposed to have occasioned some material changes in this respect. The women may be said to rival all others for personal beauty and mental accomplishments; and their dispositions are, generally speaking, delicate and benevolent. *Among* the national characteristics of the

bling, which has been, and
productive of the most drea
The general manners, custom
ments of the English, are too
require any description.

The government of Englar
tary limited monarchy: the s
tive power is vested in the kin
perial parliament of lords ar
assembled by his writs; yet h
innovation in the established
any new statute be passed w
currence of the three estates
At his coronation he engage
govern according to the laws
liament, to cause justice to b
in mercy, and to maintain the
ligion.

ports are too various to admit of enumeration; but these may be said to constitute the principal opulence of the kingdom.

The established religion is the episcopal protestant, governed by archbishops and bishops, under the king, who is acknowledged the supreme. All protestant dissenters, however, are tolerated by law in their respective modes of worship, and maintained in their properties; and even Roman catholics are relieved from many restrictions which it was formerly deemed necessary to lay upon them.

CHAPTER XVII.

Of Scotland.

SCOTLAND is situated between 1 and 6 degrees of west longitude, and between 54 and 59 degrees of north latitude; being bounded by the ocean on all sides except the south, where it is separated from England by the Cheviot hills, and by the rivers Solway, Forth, and Tweed. It is about 300 miles long, 190 miles broad, and contains an area of 27,794 square miles.

Though situated in so high a lat
the longest summer day in the nort
is more than eighteen hours, and
winter night of equal length, the
Scotland is more temperate than
imagined; as the natural keenness
is softened and purified by the wa
from the sea: in the vicinity of
mountains, however, the air is
cold for nearly nine months in th

The soil varies considerably ac
its situation: in general it is less
that of England, and, in most
seems better adapted to pasturag
culture; though of late years suc
made by the

fossil productions of Scotland we may enumerate lead, iron, antimony, lapis-lazuli, alum, coals, fuller's earth, &c. pieces of gold are also found in some of the brooks after heavy rains, and the mines of Crawford-moor were wrought with considerable advantage in the reign of James V. but the civil wars which ensued caused the works to be abandoned, and they have never since been resumed.

The principal mountains in Scotland are, the Grampian-hills, which extend, from east to west, almost the entire breadth of the country; the Pentland-hills, which run through Lothian, and join those of Tweedale; the Cheviot-hills on the borders of England; and the mountainous chain called Lammer-muir, which rises near the eastern coast, and stretches westward through the Merse.—The chief rivers are the Forth, the Tay, the Clyde, the Tweed, and the Spey; which, with many others of inferior note, are amply supplied with a variety of fish.—Scotland also abounds in lakes, by the inhabitants called *lochs*; the principal of which are the Loch Tay, Loch Dee, and Loch Lomond.

The natural curiosities and antiquities of Scotland are so extremely numerous that a

at the top, and consolidates soo
a heap of clear white stones
with a large quantity of marine
summit of a mountain nearly
from the sea; and some evi
ancient volcanoes on the hills
and Finehaven. The princi
are, a beautiful ancient obelisk
in Ross-shire; Agricola's cam
of the Grampian-hills; the n
Elgin cathedral; and a sculpt
the vicinity of Fortrose, sup
been erected in commemorati
expulsion of the Danes from S

The principal towns in Scot
burgh, the capital; Glasgow.

part raw-boned, and have a characteristic expression in their countenances, occasioned by the prominency of their cheek-bones. Though generally thin, they are capable of enduring great fatigue, and commonly possess an adventurous spirit. The majority of the higher class are fond of literature, and many of them have immortalized their names by the most beautiful and interesting writings. The peasantry have their peculiarities; but, generally speaking, they are frugal and temperate; and seldom commit those acts of violence which are too frequent among their neighbours.

One remarkable custom which prevails in this country is that of raising contributions for celebrating the weddings of people of inferior rank.—On these occasions the company consists promiscuously of the high and low, and each guest pays in proportion to his ability or inclination; for which they have a decent wedding-dinner and dancing.

The favourite amusements in Scotland are the *goff*, *curling*, and *dancing*. The goff is a game chiefly practised by gentlemen, and which requires considerable art as well as strength:—it is played with a ball, and a bat loaded with lead, and faced with horn. An *expert player* will send the ball to a prodigious

curling is performed u
flat stones, which the
common stand to an appc
cing is a favourite and
but, among the lower o
paid to art or gracefulne
sisting in the agility of th
keeping time to their pe

In their funerals the c
retain the simple and
their forefathers. Whe
town, the parish beadle
passing bell, occasional
nounce the name of th
time of his interment,
his friends and neighbou

The Highlanders are, in every respect, a distinct people from the Lowlanders: their manners, customs, dress, and language being entirely different. They are naturally of a robust constitution and a warlike spirit, though but little acquainted with arts and discipline. Their children are plunged into cold water as soon as they are born, in order to give hardiness and vigor to their bodies; and the sick among them will not call in the aid of a physician, nor suffer any blood to be taken from them, lest they should be debilitated rather than recovered. They use but little corn, as their food consists principally of milk, cattle, venison, and fish.

The dress of the Highlanders consists of a plaid of woollen stuff called tartan; a waistcoat of the same stuff; a kind of petticoat, called phelibeg, buckled round the waist; and tartan stockings, tied below the knee, with garters formed into tassels. The inferior class wear brogues of untanned leather, instead of shoes; and their heads are generally covered with bonnets of a peculiar construction. The women's plaid has been but recently disused by the Scottish ladies, who formerly wore it in a very graceful manner, the drapery falling in large folds towards their feet.

sic on every side, joined to ... resque scenery, has a very pleas the mind of a stranger. Their f strument is the bag-pipe, which used at their weddings, funeral and all grand occasions.

The Erse, or Celtic language, the Highlands; but the Scotch in the Lowlands, is of the sam the English; and its pronunciat ly more different than that whi able between the northern and v ties of England.—The establish Scotland is the presbyterian; bu are tolerated in the exercises o of worship. The religion of th

CHAPTER XVIII.

Of Ireland.

THIS island is situated between 6 and 10 degrees of west longitude, and between 51 and 55 degrees of north latitude; being bounded on the north, south, and west, by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the east by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. It is about 280 miles long, from north to south, and 160 broad, from east to west; and is supposed to contain an area of 28,000 square miles.

Ireland is properly divided into four large provinces—Ulster, Connaught, Leinster, and Munster; and these are subdivided into thirty-two counties: there are likewise five circuits of the judges, for the more convenient administration of justice in parts remote from the capital.

The climate of this country is more temperate than that of England, with respect to heat and cold; but its air is more humid from the adjoining Atlantic. The soil is very various, being in some parts so fertile as to require no manure, and in a few spots so barren that its *sterility* can hardly be corrected by the hus-

ally indented with havens,
arbours; and the inland
y contain many romantic
medicinal springs.
owns in this country are
l; Cork, reckoned the
and for the exportation of
, &c. Waterford, famous
shipping; Belfast, a place

of considerable trade; and Downpatrick, celebrated for its linen manufactory.

Of natural curiosities the most remarkable are the Giant's Causeway, in the county of Antrim, and several subterraneous caverns filled with petrifactions.—The principal antiquities now in existence are some Druidical remains; as circles of stones, cairns, tumuli, &c.

The present inhabitants of Ireland consist of three distinct classes, viz. the *Spanish*, who inhabit Kerry, and part of Limerick and Cork; the descendants of the *Scotch*, who inhabit the northern parts; and the *Saxon* race, who occupy a district near Dublin, and the county of Wexford. The Milesian race of Irish, who may be called native, are dispersed over different parts of the kingdom, but are principally found in Connaught and Munster.

The higher order of people differ but little in language, dress, and customs, from those of Great Britain; but the inferior ranks display some peculiar national characteristics. The common Irish are of a cheerful and lively disposition; but though remarkably active in their sports, they are extremely indolent in their work. Their fondness of society, *and their hospitality* to visitors of every class,

threats nor promises can ... veal a secret once confided to their b

Their cabins are wretched little consisting of only one room, six feet high, having a door, which als to admit the light. The smoke fr fires is always confined to the hous the idea of creating a greater warmt it is extremely injurious to their ey roofs of these miserable habitations ters raised upon mud walls, and cov straw, potatoe stalks, or sods of tu which weeds grow in rank luxuria it often happens, when the cabi against the bank of a broad dry d the pigs are feeding upon the roof ... within ...

cabins are as commodious as the cottages in England; it must, also, be recollected that the *apparent* poverty of the lower ranks is not always a proof of real indigence, as the residence of a man possessing four or five cows is often furnished as meanly as that of the poorest labourer.

Marriage is much more common in this country than in England; it having been remarked by modern travellers that an unmarried farmer or cottager is rarely to be seen: and most of the servants in gentlemens' families are married people.

Dancing is a favourite and general diversion in this island, and even the poorest cottager is tolerably instructed in it; as dancing-masters travel through the country with a piper, or blind fiddler, and communicate their art to the inhabitants of the little cabins for the trifling remuneration of sixpence per quarter. Another favourite diversion is that of *hurling*, which is a sort of cricket; but instead of throwing the ball in order to knock down the wicket, they aim to pass it through a bent stick, the ends of which are stuck into the ground.

The established church is united with that of England, but the majority of the people in the uncultivated parts of the country are

no description.

CHAPTER XI

Of Asia.

THIS division of the ear
counted superior to the
in respect of its extensive t
brious climate, and those v
tions which supply most of
only with every thing nece
health, but with all that av
and human vanity can desi

fabricate a rich profusion of silks, muslins, calicoes, tapestries, porcelain, &c. &c.

But this continent is more particularly entitled to attention as the scene of man's creation, and the subsequent events recorded in the Holy Scriptures; for here the all-wise Jehovah planted the garden of Eden and formed our first progenitors out of the dust of the ground; here, subsequent to the universal deluge, he accepted the grateful sacrifice of Noah, and by confounding the languages at Babel, occasioned the dispersion of mankind, and the consequent planting of nations: it was in this country that God performed a series of miracles on behalf of his favoured people the Jews; and here his coequal and adorable Son performed the mysterious work of our redemption. It may be added that edifices were reared, empires were founded, and the Christian faith was successfully propagated in Asia, much sooner than in any other part of the earth.

Asia is situated between 25 and 180 degrees of east longitude, and between the equator and 80 degrees of north latitude; being bounded by the Icy Sea on the north; by the Pacific Ocean, which divides it from America, on the east; by the Indian Ocean on the south; and by the Red Sea, the Hel-

4380 miles broad from the
Malacca to the most north
Zembla.

The most remarkable m
continent are, Horeb and
Petræa, frequently celebrat
Ararat, on which Noah's ar
have rested when the gener
ed; Lebanon, in Judea, fan
tiful cedars; Taurus, whic
east to west through all A
Tartary; Naugracut, in
celebrated Caucasus.

The principal seas, straits
in Asia are, the Chinese S
the Yellow Sea, and the Se

Persian, Arabic, Chinese, Tartarian, Malayan, Russian, Japanese, and modern Greek. The European languages, however, are generally understood on the coasts of China and India.

CHAPTER XX.

Of Turkey in Asia.

ASIATIC Turkey is situated between 26 and 43 degrees of east longitude, and between 33 and 43 degrees of north latitude, extending upwards of a thousand miles, from the shores of the Archipelago to the confines of Persia; and computed to contain about five hundred thousand square miles. Its boundaries are the Black Sea, and the Caucasian mountains on the north; Persia, and the Caspian Sea, on the east; and the Red Sea, Arabia, and the Mediterranean, on the south and west.

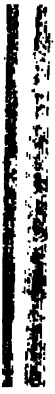
The climate, soil, and animal and vegetable productions of this country, are much the same as in European Turkey. It may, however, be proper to remark, that it abounds with medicinal springs and baths, and com-

historians, and the greatest
and Rome. The Olympus
Taurus, Anti-Taurus, He
non, will be recollected
and the rivers Euphrates,
Meander, Kara, and Jord
noticed in the poetic or his
tiquity :—The principal l
in Turcomania ; the Ascha
ty of Nice ; and the Lake
times called the Sea of Gal

With respect to antiqui
markable are the magnifice
and Palmyra. At Jerusal
jacent country, they prete

The Turkish dominions in Asia are divided into Georgia, Turcomania, Diarbec, Natolia, Palestine, Syria, and part of Arabia.—The principal towns are Aleppo, famous for its magnificence, population and commerce; Damascus, formerly celebrated for its manufacture of sabres; Smyrna, whose capital harbour renders it the centre of traffic in Asia Minor; Bagdat, the scene of many oriental fictions; and Bassora, a place of considerable commerce, on the estuary of the Tigris and Euphrates.

The Asiatic Turks are, for the most part, stout and well-proportioned, with good features, fair complexions, and dark hair and eyes. In their deportment they are grave, sedate, and unassuming; and their morals are much better than those of their European brethren. They are remarkably hospitable to strangers, and their public spirit has induced them to erect various caravanseras, or places of entertainment for travellers, on roads that are destitute of such accommodations. Their ideas are simple and confined, seldom extending beyond the walls of their own houses, where they sit cross-legged, upon carpets or cushions, drinking coffee, chewing opium, smoking tobacco, or conversing *with* their women. They have but



In compliance with
religion, the Turks of al
larly to their prayers five
sun-rise; at nine o'clock
noon; at four in the afte
set. Before each of thes
their feet, hands, and f
selves on the ground, a
whole of their devotio
poorer class, and the c
the military, are accusto
stemious mode of livin
consists of biscuit, cheese
oil. It is but seldom
treat of animal food; bu
is a pilaw, consisting o

rals are precisely the same as in European Turkey.

The wandering hordes of Kurds and Turcomans who inhabit Asiatic Turkey, are a pastoral people, roving with their flocks and herds over very extensive wastes, as far west as Tokat; and in summer they pass to the sources of the Euphrates, frequently committing depredations on pilgrims and travellers, for which, however, they are never punished.

The Druzes, a remarkable race, who inhabit part of Syria, affect the appearance of Mussulmen, but in reality they have no religion at all; neither observing any religious injunctions nor regarding prohibitions.

The Armenians profess Christianity, though they retain a variety of singular customs: they are, in general, civil, frugal, and industrious, and are the principal conductors of the Levant commerce.

The Circassians, Georgians, and Mingrelians, are accounted the most handsome people in the world, and the beauty of their women has been frequently celebrated. They are, in general, tall, elegant, and well-proportioned; and their dispositions are, in some respects, friendly and generous; but they are justly accused of vanity and ostenta-

adjudged to ... selves ...
famy, whilst themselves ...
ted to enjoy the mere necessa...

The Christian religion p...
these nations; but it is diffic...
particular church to which th...
cline. They erect their c...
summits of hills or mountai...
to call the congregations ...
seems their religious cerem...
but by few. The images ...
St. Grobas, are placed in ...
and appear to engage the ...
tion: the former is held i...
ration; but the latter see...
as a being possessed of te...

longitude; and almost the whole of it lies north of 50 degrees of latitude. Its boundaries are the Arctic Ocean on the north; the seas of Kamtschatka and Ochotsk, the boundaries of European Russia, and the Noblonnoy mountains on the east; the river Cubar, and part of the Caucasian chain of mountains on the south; and the Archipelago and Mediterranean on the west. Its extent, in square miles, is equal to that of Europe, but its population does not exceed three millions.

The soil and climate vary considerably in different parts of the country; but towards the north the weather is so intensely cold, that during the winter the thermometer is sometimes from 40 to 50 degrees below the freezing point; and sparrows, though naturally a hardy species of birds, are unable to use their wings. Several parts contain mines of silver, lead, and iron, which produce a considerable revenue to the emperor; and among the vegetable productions we may enumerate rhubarb, flax, hemp, melons, a particular kind of rice, and the celebrated animal-plant called the lambskin, from its resemblance to a lamb.

The manners and customs of Asiatic Russia vary with the numerous tribes by which

THE BARCHKIRIANS are c
most negligent and slovenly
tribes; but they are natura
hospitable, and, when no per
required, they are extremely
ry. The dress of both sex
shirt, wide drawers, slippers,
bound about the middle with
inferior class have a winter p
skin, and the more opulent
skin in such a manner that th
their back, and waves in the
head-dress is a high cloth cap,
namented with fur, and the
are distinguished by a bandea
heads.

but retain many pagan superstitions. Formerly they were governed by a khan or king, but no one of their nation has assumed the sovereign title since their subjugation by Russia.

The BRATSKI are most remarkable on account of their regulations respecting marriage:—Every man is allowed to marry as many wives as he can afford to purchase, the price of each bride being paid in cattle of various kinds. When the stipulated sum is paid, a new and remarkably neat jurte is erected, and three days are devoted to mirth and festivity, after which the married couple are suffered to depart to their own habitation. On the death of a married man the wife who has borne him most children becomes mistress of the jurte; while those who have had none return to their relations, carrying with them the clothes and presents they have received during their husband's life-time.

The JAKUTIANS wear short garments, and repose under the same roof with their cattle. They subsist on vegetables, horses, and wild beasts, but mountain-rats, mice, and wild fowl are their favourite viands. They hold several pagan superstitions, and have a number of idols made of rags, the mouths of which are frequently rubbed with the fat or

perstitious race, [illegible]
pitable, and faithful to their en
The dress of both sexes is merel
bag, made of the skin of the rein
women veil their faces. They
upon fish, from which they als
oils, arms, and utensils. They ar
and their priests pretend to t
governing the elements, of divi
rity, and of granting complete
all manner of enormities.

The TUNGUSIANS are a fra
nuous people, contented with
fare, and capable of enduring h
veral days. The women are
prettiest in Siberia, and the m
[illegible] in archery

male, trees, flowers, &c. They worship several divinities, with whom their priests act as intercessors; but they believe them all to be subject to one Supreme, who resides above the clouds, and who, being invisible, cannot be represented by any image.

The SAMOIEDES are in general stout, but rather short of stature. Their skin-coat reaches to their knees, and is fastened round the middle with a sash; and their breeches, shoes, and stockings, are made of the same materials. They generally wear a black bear skin over their shoulders, and have enormous skates, with which they slide over the frozen snow that covers their mountains.—They live in tents or caverns, according to the season of the year, and, like the Tungusians and Ostiaks, they are extremely dirty in their persons and habits. Both sexes are very dexterous in using their bows and arrows, and the females always share the fatigues of the chace with their husbands.—They worship idols and the heads of various beasts, and imagine that their priests can perform all kinds of magical operations. As the term Samoiedes, in the Russian language, signifies cannibals, they have been accused of devouring their deceased friends, or prisoners; but it is more probable that they re-

rude manner of life seem t
sacred.—On the wedding
groom rides to the habitat
on a fine horse caparisoned
which are intended to a
proach; and these bells are
the wife, who decorates the
them on certain festivals.
ligion but that of the Gree
duced among them by the
The Monguls are rather
with small eyes, thick lips,
a flat visage. Their hair is
complexion of a yellowish
of the women is tolerably f
and apprehension are ren

sleeves. The hair of the females is long and plaited in tresses, but the men shave their heads except a single lock.

A tribe of this people called Calmucs are divided into three classes: the *white bones*, or nobility; the *black bones*, who are the common people and bond-men; and the priests, who are descended from both ranks. They are governed by a *taidsha*, or chief prince, whose power consists entirely in the number and wealth of his subjects. The tents of the nobles are hung with silk, and the floors covered with Persian carpets, and many of their household utensils are of silver, pewter, and porcelain. Their principal amusements consist in racing, both on foot and on horseback, wrestling, dancing, and singing: chess is also a very favourite game, and they frequently accompany their songs with a pipe and a sort of viol, but the performance is harsh and dismal. The bodies of their nobles and chief priests are generally burnt, and their tombs are fancifully ornamented.

CHINA is situated
degrees of north
99 and 121 degrees of
supposed to contain a
hundred and thirty-thr
area of one million tv
thousand square miles.
the Great Wall, and the
the north; by the sea, o
and by Thibet on the w

As this extensive cou
riety of climates, the ai
in different parts; the sc
ing exposed to tropical
rains, while the rivers o
rally frozen for some mo

bo, or Yellow River; the Kyam, or Blue River; the Xo, whose waters are said to possess a medicinal quality; and the Xin-xa, or Golden River, so called from the quantity of gold dust mingled with its sand. There are also several lakes; and by means of canals navigation is carried on through every part of the empire, and the waters seem alive with the profusion of vessels, barges, and boats on their surface.—Medicinal springs, both hot and cold, abound in China, and there are some waters of a petrifying nature.

Among the curiosities of this country we must notice the celebrated C se Wall, which is fifteen hundred miles long, from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and sufficiently broad for six horsemen to travel on it abreast. The other curiosities of greatest note are, a bridge of a single span, over the river Saffrany; the *Cientao*, or road of pillars, in the province of Xensi; the Porcelain tower of Nankin; and a variety of triumphal arches, erected in honour of popular princes, legislators, and philosophers.

The principal cities of China are Pekin, the capital; Nankin, the largest town in the world; and Canton, the great mart of European commerce.

The Chinese are, in general, stout and

of a long vest, the sleeves
ficiently long to cover the hands,
nothing to be seen but the ends of t
gers: this robe is fastened round t
with a silk girdle, containing a kind
and two small sticks which they use
meals; and underneath they wear a
drawers adapted to the season. Th
are always bare in summer, but in
ther they wear a collar of silk, or fur
to their robe. Their head-dress
midal cap, lined with satin, and
with cane, neatly interwoven, an
tuft of red hair, or silk, accordi
quality of the wearer, is affixed t
and suffered to wave in the wind
made of cotto

and princes of the blood are alone allowed to wear yellow; the mandarins are generally clothed in blue or violet, though upon days of ceremony they are permitted to wear satin of a red ground: but blue, or black, is the colour to which the common people are confined.

The Chinese women wear a long robe, close at top; and some young ladies have a kind of bonnet, covered with pearls, diamonds, and other costly ornaments; but, in general, their head-dress consists in arranging their curls, and interspersing them with gold and silver flowers. The barbarous custom of confining the feet of female infants, to stop their growth, was formerly general in this empire, but is now grown into disuse, except among the most ignorant of the people.—The colour for mourning among the Chinese is white; and a son can wear no other for three years after the decease of his parents.

With respect to education, boys at the age of six years are taught the names of the principal parts of the world; at eight, they are made acquainted with the rules of politeness; the calendar becomes their study at the age of nine; and at ten they are sent to a public seminary, where they are taught reading,

education of femal
to give them a taste fo
spire them with habits
turnity.

A Chinese not unfrequ
married state without h
female whom he espouse
knows nothing but from
female friend, who nego
and determines the sum
to the parents of the br
ding-day the bride is pla
quin, preceded by a troo
surrounded by persons of
ing torches and flambeau
cession arrives at the husb
of the

women, who partake of an entertainment; while the bridegroom regales his friends in another room.

The women's apartment is situated in the most retired part of the house, and there they live secluded from all society but that of their female friends or domestics. A Chinese wife has nothing at her own disposal, and can give no orders but in her own apartment, nor may she quit it without sufficient cause. This strictness, however, seems to be dispensed with in some cases; for in the processions exhibited by the late British embassy, one fourth part of the spectators consisted of females.

The principal amusements of this nation consist in hunting, fishing, and playing at shuttlecock. Games of chance are totally unknown, nor are the common people permitted to indulge in any amusement not authorized by law.

The vernal festival, celebrated on the same day throughout the Chinese empire, is particularly worthy of notice. In the morning the governor of every city comes from his palace, crowned with flowers, and carried in a chair or palanquin, preceded by standards, lighted flambeaux, and musicians, and followed by several litters covered with

with gilded horns comes next,
beaten forward by a child, wl
the Spirit of labour and diliger
number of labourers with in
husbandry march behind, and
masks and comedians bring up t

The governor having advan
the eastern gate, as if to mee
the procession returns to the pal
number of earthen calves are ta
image of the cow, and distribute
populace: the large image is al
pieces and distributed in like m
governor then closes the cere
short but comprehensive oratior
to promote by all means the use

lowers of the celebrated Confucius: the disciples of Li-Laokun; and the worshippers of the idol Fohi, the reputed founder of the Chinese monarchy. The emperor, being of the Tartar race, adheres to the worship of the Delai Lama. The government is an absolute monarchy.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Of Persia.

PERSIA is situated between the 25th and 43d degrees of north latitude, and between the 44th and 68th degrees of east longitude; being bounded by the Caspian Sea and part of Tartary on the north; by India on the east; by the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf on the south; and by Asiatic Turkey on the west. Its extent of surface has been computed at eight hundred thousand square miles; and its population is about ten millions.

The air of Persia is very cold in those parts bordering upon the mountains, but in the midland provinces it is serene and exhilirating. The soil varies considerably, ac-

sheep remarkable for havi
horns each, and the Persi
tremely beautiful.

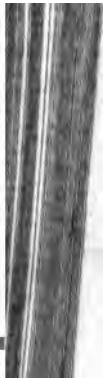
The principal mountain
those of Caucasus and Arar
of Taurus, which, together
runs through the country fr
dia. The most remarkabl
Kur and the Aras. The p
Ispahan, the capital; Shira
bent, Tebrig, and Erivan.

Among the curiosities o
noticed a combustible spot
Baku, where the followers
form their devotions; the

highly refined, by frequent intermarriages with the Georgians and Circassians; on which account the females have become very beautiful, and the men are, for the most part, tall, ruddy, and vigorous. Their dress consists of a vest of silk or calico, striped with blue; several upper garments which appear very cumbersome; a pair of drawers; woollen stockings and boots; and caps which rise into four corners at the top, and are generally faced with lamb-skin. The dress of the women differs but little from that of the other sex, except in the profusion of their ornaments: their feet and hands are frequently rubbed with orange coloured pomatum, and they dye their eye-brows black, if they are not naturally of that colour.

The Persians are early instructed in horsemanship, and all kinds of hunting, together with the use of the sabre and short lance. Persons of rank amuse themselves with combats of wild beasts, taken young, and brought up for that purpose. The diversions of the lower class consist in games of chance, the feats of tumblers and rope-dancers, and the performances of a variety of jugglers.

The marriages of the Persians, like those of most oriental nations, are mere bargains, made by the parents or relatives of the con-



...ich a perso
event is announced by
of his friends; and the
formed of the circumsta
persons to prepare the
which they do by wa
stopping the mouth, nos
and wrapping it in a sh
which are written some
from the Alcoran. Th
carried to the place of s
face is turned toward Me
the grave is left hollow, f
the body will afterwards
amination by angels. Tl
nues forty days, and is
negligen...

is the ceremony is continued for several
rs.

The government of Persia is an hereditary
narchy, and the established religion is that
Mahomet: there are still, however, many
ierents to the ancient mode of worship;
se have a peculiar veneration for fire, and
inflammable soil in the vicinity of Baku
he principal scene of their devotion. The
guage of Persia varies in the different pro-
ces; the Persic is only spoken in its puri-
in the southern parts of the country,
ile those provinces lying on the Caspian
use the Turkish language; but in all
ts of the kingdom public records and lite-
y works are written in Arabic.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Of India.

NDER the general name of India is comprehended an immense tract of ntry, situated between 1 and 40 degrees north latitude, and between 66 and 109 rees east longitude, and bounded by Thi- *and Usbeck* Tartary on the north; by

empire, of the peninsul
on the east; the main l
on the north; and the
Ganges, on the west.
comprehends the Birm
pires, and a variety of
together with very exte
longing to the English
nations.

The air in the north
dry and salubrious, but
vinces it is very hot:
also obliged, in some
houses upon pillars, to d
frequent floods; and a
the atmosphere is agitate

nes, cotton, indigo, and a rich profu-
f drugs and esculent plants. Among
adrupeds are elephants, rhinoceroses,
, dromedaries, tigers, lions, leopards,
Birds of the most beautiful plumage
nt the groves and forests, and the ri-
bound with excellent fish; but the
y is sadly infested with serpents and
s reptiles.

e principal rivers in the Farther Penin-
re the Domea, the Menan, the Meçon,
e Ava; and in the Hither India are
dus and the Ganges. The most re-
ble mountains are those of Caucasus,
e frontier of Usbeck Tartary, and those
ugracut, between India and Thibet.

e Moguls and other natives of India
a near resemblance to Europeans in
eatures, but differ materially in colour;
loguls are olive; the natives of Bengal
ll yellower; and the inhabitants of the
nandel and Malabar coasts are blacker,
ss civilized, than those of Bengal.

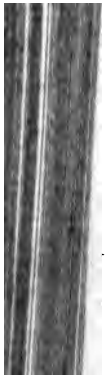
e Hindoos are a peculiar people, who
ime immemorial have been divided in-
ir great tribes, each of which compre-
a variety of inferior casts. They make
tery of their religion, and never admit
roselytes; but some considerable [illegible]

riage at the age of seven or
do not live together till adv
rity. The modes of disposi
are various; some burning
parade on a funeral pile;
them into the Ganges, wh
as sacred; and others expo
highways, to be devoured b
of prey. The extraordin
custom of women burning
their deceased husbands,
into disuse.

The Gentoos, or nati
for the most part, an indol
and lascivious race, wh
in sleep and idl

They have several festivals in the course of the year; the principal of which are, that in honour of the Ganges, and the festival of the hooks. The first ceremony consists in casting a certain image into the Ganges with great pomp and solemnity. At the festival of hooks, a Gentoo, consecrated for the purpose, has a large iron hook run into his body, under his ribs, and, being suspended from a high cross beam, he is rapidly turned round in the air, while he strews flowers or rice on the admiring spectators; till at length he is taken down, and his friends attend to the cure of his wound. They also voluntarily inflict many severe penances upon themselves, and the Gentoo women are frequently burnt, or buried alive, with their deceased husbands.

Various singular modes and customs prevail in other parts of this extensive country; but for an account of these we must refer our young readers to more extensive systems of geography, and to the accounts of modern travellers.



THIS country is sit
30 degrees of n
tween 35 and 60 deg
being bounded by A
north; by Persia and t
east; and by the Red
Gulf on the south and
to contain a surface o
sand square miles; bu
not be satisfactorily as

Arabia is divided int
bia Petræa, or the Sto
Red Sea; Arabia Dese
the east; and Arabia
which lies on the soutl

clothed with luxuriant vegetation, while in others it is doomed to eternal nakedness and sterility.

The chief curiosities in Arabia are the grand mosques at Mecca and Medina. The roof of the former is covered with gold, and has a hundred gates; the latter is supported by four hundred pillars, and perpetually illumined by three hundred silver lamps, in honor of the impostor Mahomet, whose tomb rests in this mosque, under cloths of silver and gold. The different rocks and spots in Arabia Petræa may also be classed among the curiosities of this country, as having been the scene of the sufferings and deliverances of the Hebrews, subsequent to their emancipation from Egypt.

The Arabs are, for the most part, strong and well proportioned: their countenances are also tolerably agreeable; but, as they wear scarcely any clothes, their skin is scorched by the sun, and the most conspicuous parts of their bodies are painted or stained with blue dots. Some of them also blacken their eyebrows, and delineate a kind of flower on their forehead, cheeks, or chin, with the smoke of galls and saffron. Like the Tartars, they live mostly without law or government, and almost without society. They

tions on the deficient
horses, though meagre, are extrem
and are accustomed to undergo th
fatigues, being allowed to drink bu
twenty-four hours. The flocks o
sheep, and goats, are conducted fr
to place, till they find sufficient he
them; the Arabs living with their
families, in tents of goats' hair, on
till the grass is consumed: they the
and go in quest of fresh pastura
description, however, merely appli
wandering Arabs, who are often
douins; for those who reside in to
themselves to agriculture, commerc
mechanic arts; and are generally
[illegible] humanity, and e

me of which are of linen, and others
n, but the uppermost is usually em-
d with gold. Over these caps they
piece of muslin, ornamented at the
h gold or silver fringe; and they also
piece of fine linen upon the shoulder,
s peculiar to their nation. The lower
ear only two caps, and a piece of linen
eir loins: some few, however, have
nd drawers, and, in the colder parts
ountry, sheep-skins form the ordinary
the lower rank.

national profession of religion in Ara-
Mahometanism, though many of the
s are still pagans. The ancient Ara-
ught in their schools, like Greek and
n Europe, and is used by all Maho-
in their worship; but Arabesque, or
Arabic, is the common dialect of the

CHAPTER XXVI.

Of the Asiatic Islands.

Asiatic islands are extremely nume-
us, some lying in the Mediterranean,

ever brief, may probably lead to fi
quiry and research.

The principal Asiatic islands in
terranean are Cyprus, the capital c
Nicosia; Rhodes, with a capital o
name; Palmosa, anciently calle
Cos; Samo; Myteline, the ancie
and Scio, formerly distinguished b
of Chios.

In the Indian Ocean are the M
cluster of small islands lying fr
west; and the island of Ceylon,
its exuberant production of cin
other spices.

Besides some smaller islands i
of Bengal, we must notice the Su

The islands of Japan are very considerable for their trade and opulence: the largest is Niphon, the capital of which, and of all the Japanese empire, is Jeddo.

In the Pacific Ocean are the Moluccas, or Spice Islands; the Philippines, or Manillas; the New Philippines; the Ladrones; and the Pelew Islands.

The newly-discovered islands in the Pacific Ocean are very numerous.—New Holland, or, as it is sometimes called, New South Wales, is found to exceed all Europe in extent; and, on account of its magnitude, some geographers consider it as a fifth continent, and give it the name of Australasia. New Zealand, to the south of New Holland, was first discovered by the Dutch, but more fully explored by the English. New Guinea, with the adjacent islands of New Britain, New Ireland, &c. are situated nearer the equator.

To the southward lie the Society Isles, the Friendly Isles, the Marquisas, New Caledonia, Easter Island, and a group of islands called Tierra del Esperitu Santa.—To the north of the equator are the Sandwich Isles, where the brave but unfortunate Captain Cook lost his valuable life.

THIS division of the globe
on all sides by water,
Isthmus of Suez, which join
the Mediterranean, lying on t
Red Sea and the Indian Ocea
and the Atlantic Ocean on
west. It lies between the par
grees north, and 36 degrees
and between 17 degrees west,
east longitude. Its length
miles, from north to south;
3,500, from east to west; bu
is computed not to exceed tv
lions.

Africa is divided into tv

arts, and literature; and in later times considerable Christian churches were founded: at present, however, the country exhibits a scene of wretchedness and barbarity, and the true religion is superseded by the absurdities of Mahomet, and various forms of idolatry.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Of Egypt.

EGYPT is situated between 20 and 32 degrees of north latitude, and between 30 and 36 degrees of east longitude; being bounded by the Mediterranean on the north; by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez on the east; by Nubia and Abyssinia on the south; and by Barca and unknown regions on the west. It is about 600 miles in length, and 250 in breadth; and is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Egypt.

The climate is excessively hot in summer, and the winters are always temperate: the soil, also, is so extremely fertile, that Egypt is at present the granary of the surrounding countries, as it was formerly of the Roman

to the ancients, and completely ban
researches of the Persians, Greeks
mans; but it has, at length, been
Kabul el Gamar, or the Mountai
Moon, in about 8 degrees of nort
The great fertility of Egypt is enti
to the annual swell and overflow
ver: criers are, therefore, appoin
proper season, to publish the degr
crease every day; and at Cairo a
under a dome, and crowned wi
thian capital, is contrived to sho
altitude.

The antiquities and curiosities o
try are equally numerous and
those surprising

sphinx, cut out of a solid rock.—The labyrinth near the banks of the Nile, formerly containing twelve subterraneous palaces and a thousand houses, all of marble;—the capacious lake Moeris, dug to prevent the irregularities of the Nile; the grottoes of Osyut, one of which is capable of containing 600 horses; — Pompey's pillar and Cleopatra's needles at Alexandria; and the magnificent ruins of various temples, palaces, columns, and statues, are all likewise reckoned among the curiosities of this country.

The principal cities of Egypt are Grand Cairo, the metropolis; Alexandria, Rosetta, and Damietta.

The inhabitants of Egypt are divided into three classes, the Copts, who are natives of the country, and profess Christianity; the Turks; and the Arabs. The Egyptian men are of a good stature, and the women are, for the most part, above the middle size; but their complexions are very brown, and become still darker toward the confines of Nubia. The most simple dress of the men, consists only of a long shirt with wide sleeves, fastened round the middle; some wear over this a brown woollen shirt; and the higher class have a long cloth coat, covered with *a blue shirt*, which reaches to the middle

differs but little fro
except that most of
silk.

The best houses in
gular form, with a sa
middle. The interio
riety of inscriptions in
are covered with rich
with velvet cushions.

The Copts are gene
or eight years of age,
ther till they are twel
nuptial procession the
head to foot, and v
between two women,

vulgar Arabic is the prevailing language of this country; though the Coptic and modern Greek still continue in use.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Of Barbary.

THIS country extends about two thousand miles in length, from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean; and seven hundred and fifty miles in breadth, from the Lybian deserts to the Mediterranean; comprehending in succession the empire of Fez and Morocco, and the states of Algiers, Tunis, Barca, and Tripoli. The names of the chief towns are the same with those of their respective states.

The climate of Barbary is generally temperate, but sometimes the summer heats are excessive: the soil is remarkably fertile; and vegetable and animal productions are very numerous. The coasts are watered by several rivers and copious streams, which have their source among the snow-covered mountains of Atlas.

Hot springs, saline lakes, and sulphureous *caverns,* are the principal natural curiosities of

buildings are extremely mag
spacious courts, adorned with
fountains, and fishponds, oft
the habitations of the grande
the mosques, colleges, and
edifices.

The Moors are a strong, ac
race; and their women ar
famed for the brilliancy of th
dress of the men consists c
with broad sleeves, linen d
vest fastened with small but
and an outer garment of two
is a long piece of white stuff
them, above and below the a
is a sort of cloak of cloth, o

CHAPTER XXX.

Of Guinea.

GUINEA is an immense tract of country lying on the western side of Africa, and extending three or four thousand miles along the coast. It includes the country for which Queen Elizabeth granted charters to the first Guinea traders; also the Grain coast, the Ivory coast, the Gold coast, the Slave coast, and the kingdoms of Benin, Congo, and Angola.

The air is, for the most part, oppressively hot, and the most awful storms of thunder and lightning prevail during four months in the year; the tornadoes also produce most dreadful scenes, and the flat country is frequently inundated by the heavy rains. In many parts, however, the soil is extremely fertile, and produces the most delicious fruits and beautiful flowers. Gold is found here in such amazing quantities, that what is annually brought to Europe is valued, upon an average, at 300,000l sterling.

The general mode of living in this extensive country is coarse and indelicate, be *intoxication* is held in such general abh

it must, therefore, suffice
idolatry is very prevalent in
country, and that some of t
attended with the most hor
several slaves being sacrifice
a king or grandee, to serve
world. The governments o
states are perfectly despotic.

CHAPTER XX

Of the Cape of Good

and elegant than that of any other country; though some large tracts are irrecoverably barren, consisting of mountainous ranges, and plains of hard clay sprinkled with sand. The rivers are chiefly temporary torrents; and the forests, which lie on the eastern border of the settlement, have been but imperfectly explored.

The Hottentots are of a tolerably good stature, but their hands and feet are disproportionably small. Their complexion is a yellowish brown; the root of their nose is very low, and their eyes appear farther distant from each other than in Europeans: their lips are not so thick as those of the Negroes, or Mozambiques, and their teeth are remarkably fine and regular: their beards are very scanty, and their heads are covered with a kind of black frizzled wool.

They wear no other covering than is absolutely necessary for decency, their dress consisting principally in besmearing their bodies with fat and soot. The women decorate their necks with a necklace of raw skins, upon which are strung eight or ten bells; and on their legs they wear several rings, of copper, iron, brass, or leather. The principal finery of both sexes, however, consists in brass *buttons* and bits of looking-glass, which

large ...
at top, so as to describe an arch
with mats sewed together. Tw
of these huts placed near eac
circular form, compose a kraal,
village, which is frequently i
three or four hundred persons.

The Hottentots do not appea
sense of the existence of a Su
nor have they any mode of w
them; though they believe
power of magic, and seem, fro
ceremonies, to have some i
state. In token of mourning f
or relatives, they wear the c
and shave their heads in narr

The most important of the former is Madagascar, an island 800 leagues in circumference, and supposed to contain two hundred millions of acres of excellent land, well watered by rivers and rivulets, and clothed with the most valuable productions.

The Comora Islands are five in number, situate between Madagascar and the coast of Zanguebar; they are governed by Pagan or Mahometan chiefs, tributary to the Portuguese, and are very fertile in rice, fruits, ginger, &c.

To the east of Madagascar are the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, French settlements well known in the commercial world.

In the Atlantic Ocean are the Canary Islands, seven in number, and named Canary, Lancerota, Fuertaventura, Gomero, Teneriffe, Ferro, and Palma: their chief productions are wheat, barley, oats, sugar, &c.—To the north of these islands is Madeira, a remarkably fertile island, and famous for its wine, of which ten or twelve thousand pipes are annually sold to the English.

About 9 degrees to the north-west lie the Azores, of which the principal are St. Michael, Tercera, Pico, and Fayal; these isles are very mountainous, and frequently

The Cape de Verd island
ber, the two largest being th
the south east, and St. Anth
west. The climate is hot a
and the soil, in most parts, st
though some of the island
maize, oranges, lemons, ban
canes.

CHAPTER XXX

Of North Americ

montory of Alaska to the extreme point of Labrador, exceeds the length.

North America is divided into the British possessions on the north; the United States, in the middle part of the continent; East and West Florida; Old and New Mexico, with California, to the south, and under the Spanish government; and the interior country, still inhabited by various tribes of native Indians

The continental territories of the English comprehend New Britain; the extensive provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; and Nova Scotia, the principal part of which is now called New Brunswick. The United States of America are those of New Hampshire, Massachuset's Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Vermont, Kentuckey, and the Western Territory; to which may now be added Lousiania, recently purchased from the French. All these states are united by one legislative body called a Congress, composed of a president, a vice-president, a senate, and a house of representatives.

The interior or unconquered countries are inhabited by different tribes of Indians; of

and the Caro'inas. The generality of these Indians subsist on the chance of hunting, and the spontaneous productions of the earth; being naturally indolent, and averse from tillage and mechanic arts. In war their principal operations depend on artifice and concealment, and their deliberate cruelty towards the unhappy prisoners who fall into their hands is truly shocking to humanity. In former times their spirit was firm and heroic, but since their intercourse with Europeans they have degenerated very considerably, and their immoderate use of spirituous liquors has greatly decreased their population.

The climate of North America is extremely various, but in general the heat of summer and the cold of winter are more intense than in the old continent; and th

foliage contribute very materially to enrich the American landscapes. The fruits and flowers are equally fine and numerous.

Among the inland seas of this country may be noticed the Gulfs of St. Lawrence, Mexico, and California, with Hudson's Bay, and what is called Davis's Strait, which is probably a sea of communication between the Arctic and the Atlantic Oceans. There are, also, several lakes of such extent that they merit the appellation of seas; particularly Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, which form one piece of water, about 500 miles in length. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, the Ohio, St. Lawrence, and the Potomak.

The predominant religion of North America is the Protestant, under various forms, in the United States; and the Roman Catholic in the Spanish dominions, and among the French of Canada. The native Indians have no kind of public worship, but they appear to believe in a Supreme Being, whom they consider as the master and preserver of the universe.

THE West India is
large gulf called t
tween the continents
America, extending fr
to the river Oronoquo
European nations—th
French, Dutch, and Da
ing to Great Britain
Cape Breton, St. John
Bermudas, Jamaica,
Dominica, Barbadoes,
Montserrat, Nevis, St.
nada. The Spanish i
Trinidad, Cuba, and Por
possessed by the Fren

The climate, allowing for those varieties occasioned by situation, &c. is nearly the same in all the West India islands. They are exposed to the most violent heats, but the inhabitants are, in some degree, secured from the feryid beams of the sun, by vast bodies of clouds; and the morning and evening breezes are equally refreshing and salutary. Winter with its usual attendants, frost and snow, are here utterly unknown, the trees being perpetually covered with foliage. The rainy seasons, are extremely unpleasant; as at those times the water pours down from the clouds with dreadful impetuosity, the rivers overflow their banks, and the country is soon completely inundated. These storms, however, are trifling and unimportant compared with those tremendous hurricanes, which are frequent in those islands and which sometimes destroy in a single minute the labor of many years. "The hurricane," says an intelligent author, "is a violent gust of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning, attended with a dreadful swelling of the sea, and sometimes with an earthquake. As a prelude to the approaching havoc, the astonished planter sees whole fields of sugar-canes whirled into the air.

ground, and battered to p
fail to give their wonted pr
are torn off and the rain
violence almost irresistible
is tumbled down together i
ruin."

The soil of the West In
fertile, and a variety of tro
here; as oranges, lemo
dates, pomegranates, t
apples, bananas, plantains,
and the cacao, or chocola
abundance of fine woods,
and spices, together wit
cotton and tobacco. The a

American continent, they import timber and provisions; from Europe manufactures; and from the African islands wines and slaves.

The white inhabitants of the West Indies are chiefly distinguished by their independent spirit, and a sort of conscious equality throughout all ranks and conditions. This principle obviously results from the preeminence attached to the complexion of a white man in a country where that circumstance distinguishes freedom from slavery; and also from a sense of common safety, which unites them in closer ties than are necessary among men who are differently situated; for the population of the blacks, in comparison of the whites, is about seven to one. The ladies, from habitual temperance, enjoy remarkably good health, but to a stranger they appear as just recovered from a bed of sickness, their cheeks are destitute of the roseate hue, their voice is soft and spiritless, and every motion betrays languor and lassitude.

The Creoles, or natives, are, in general, taller than the Europeans, but not proportionably robust, they are distinguished, however, for the freedom and suppleness of their joints; whence they particularly excel in dancing, as also in penmanship, and the

Ane mental powers of th
are very superior to those
in point of quick percepti
quirements, but their sub
ments do not keep pace w
gress. The principal trai
character are frankness
warm imagination, generos
and kindness to their infer
ants. They are, however, n
and altogether averse from
and deep reflection.

The Caribbees are a rude
race, who have neither law
but in war they elect captain
great solemnity. Their

known or desired by the Caribbees; and the education of their children is regulated accordingly.—Their intercourse with Europeans has occasioned a considerable change in their habits and dispositions, but although in some respects they have been enlightened, in others their morals have been corrupted.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Of South America.

THIS division of the new continent extends from about 12 degrees of north, to 54 degrees of south latitude; being 3960 geographical miles in length, while the breadth is about 2280. It is divided into seven great provinces, viz. Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, Amazonia, and Patagonia, belonging to Spain; Brasil, under the dominion of Portugal; and Guinea, belonging partly to France and partly to Holland.

Terra Firma is an immense tract of country, extending almost from the equator to 12 degrees of north latitude, and from 16 to 30 degrees of west longitude. It is divided into

smaller jurisdictions.

Peru, the richest province on the Am coast; is situate between 1 degree nort 14 degrees south latitude; being abou miles in length and 400 in breadth. It verned by a viceroy, and is divided in archbishopric of Lima, and the bishop Arequipa, Cusco, Guamanga, and Tru

Chili, situate between 15 and 44 of north latitude is about 11,000 mil and 360 broad. It lies on the coas South sea, and is divided into thr vinces, viz. Chili, Imperial, and Chic

Paraguay, or Rio de la Plata is country, containing the provinces of P Proper, La Plata, Chaco, Uraguay,

ısil is a very large country, situated be-
ı the equinoctial and 35 degrees of south
de, and between 35 and 60 degrees of
longitude; extending a length of coast
ove 3000 miles. It is divided into four
captainries.

ıiana is situated on the coast of the At-
:, between the rivers Oronoquo and
ana; being about 1100 miles in length,
from 300 to 600 in breadth. It is
ed into French and Dutch Guiana; the
er comprehending the settlements of
ıam, Berbice, Demerara and Issequibo,
he latter called Cayenne, or Equinoctial
:e.

: the greatest part of South America lies
n the torrid zone, its climate and natural
ıctions are such as are common to tro-
climates. Its mines of gold, silver, and
ous stones are universally celebrated;
ıg its vegetable productions are the finest
, gums, and balsams; the groves are
with birds of the most brilliant plu-
:, and quadrupeds both tame and wild
iply in astonishing abundance. — The
ıtains which form that stupendous chain
l the Andes, extend above 5000 miles in
b, and are computed to be three miles
ndicular; and the rivers which have

rapidity, as to freshen it seven
yond the land.

Terra del Fuego, or the Lan
an island on the north of Pata
derived its name from a volca
on it by the first discoverers:
rough and mountainous, and al
of animals of every kind. T
Islands, to the north-east of
Magellan, are dreary and desol
the Isle of Juan Fernandes abo
from the coast of Chili exhib
turesque scenery, and is famou
given rise to the well-known
Robinson Crusoe.